

Question 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

**Description**

This homework assignment covers Chapter 5: 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4... Please work as many problems as possible and turn in your work by the due date. Late homework is NOT accepted. As always, if you need anything, please email me Joshua.Patterson@tamuc.edu

1. Question Details

SPreCalc6 5.1.001. [2684226]

(a) The unit circle is the circle centered at (                      ) with radius .

(b) The equation of the unit circle is                      .

(c) Suppose the point  $P(x, y)$  is on the unit circle. Find the missing coordinate.

(i)  $P(1, \text{  })$

(ii)  $P(\text{  }, 1)$

(iii)  $P(-1, \text{  })$

(iv)  $P(\text{  }, -1)$

2. Question Details

SPreCalc6 5.1.002. [2684200]

(a) If we mark off a distance  $t$  along the unit circle, starting at  $(1, 0)$  and moving in a counterclockwise direction, we arrive at the ---Select--- point determined by  $t$ .

(b) What are the terminal points determined by  $\pi/2, \pi, -\pi/2,$  and  $2\pi$ ?

$\pi/2$      $(x, y) = ( \text{  } , \text{  } )$

$\pi$        $(x, y) = ( \text{  } , \text{  } )$

$-\pi/2$   $(x, y) = ( \text{  } , \text{  } )$

$2\pi$      $(x, y) = ( \text{  } , \text{  } )$

3. Question Details

SPreCalc6 5.1.009. [2684190]

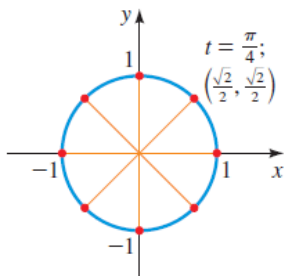
Find the missing coordinate of  $P$ , using the fact that  $P$  lies on the unit circle in the given quadrant.

Coordinates	Quadrant
$P\left(-\frac{12}{13}, \text{  }\right)$	III

Find the missing coordinate of  $P$ , using the fact that  $P$  lies on the unit circle in the given quadrant.

Coordinates	Quadrant
$P\left(\quad, \frac{1}{9}\right)$	II

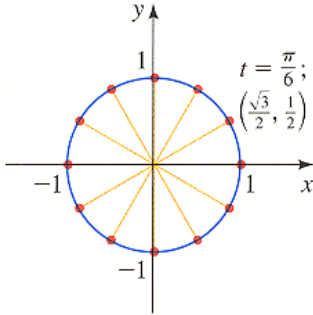
Consider the following.



Find  $t$  and the terminal point determined by  $t$  for each point in the figure, where  $t$  is increasing in increments of  $\pi/4$ .

$t$	Terminal Point
0	$\left(\quad, \quad\right)$
$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$
	$\left(\quad, \quad\right)$
	$\left(\quad, \quad\right)$
	$\left(\quad, \quad\right)$
	$\left(\quad, \quad\right)$
	$\left(\quad, \quad\right)$
	$\left(\quad, \quad\right)$
$2\pi$	$\left(\quad, \quad\right)$

Consider the following.



Find  $t$  and the terminal point determined by  $t$  for each point in the figure, where  $t$  is increasing in increments of  $\pi/6$ .

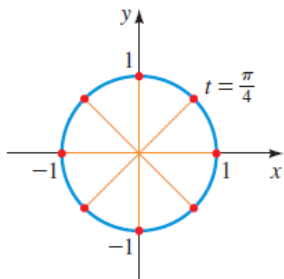
$t$	Terminal Point
0	( )
$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$
	( )
	( )
	( )
	( )
	( )
	( )
	( )
	( )
	( )
	( )
$2\pi$	( )

Let  $P(x, y)$  be the terminal point on the unit circle determined by  $t$ . Then  $\sin t =$  ,  $\cos t =$  , and

$\tan t =$  .

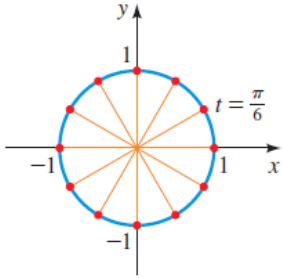
If  $P(x, y)$  is on the unit circle, then  $x^2 + y^2 =$  [ ]. So for all  $t$  we have  $\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t =$  [ ].

Find  $\sin t$  and  $\cos t$  for the values of  $t$  whose terminal points are shown on the unit circle in the figure.  $t$  increases in increments of  $\pi/4$ .



$t$	$\sin t$	$\cos t$
0		
$\frac{\pi}{4}$		
$\frac{\pi}{2}$		
$\frac{3\pi}{4}$		
$\pi$		
$\frac{5\pi}{4}$		
$\frac{3\pi}{2}$		
$\frac{7\pi}{4}$		

Find  $\sin t$  and  $\cos t$  for the values of  $t$  whose terminal points are shown on the unit circle in the figure.  $t$  increases in increments of  $\pi/6$ .



$t$	$\sin t$	$\cos t$
0		
$\frac{\pi}{6}$		
$\frac{\pi}{3}$		
$\frac{\pi}{2}$		
$\frac{2\pi}{3}$		
$\frac{5\pi}{6}$		
$\pi$		
$\frac{7\pi}{6}$		
$\frac{4\pi}{3}$		
$\frac{3\pi}{2}$		
$\frac{5\pi}{3}$		
$\frac{11\pi}{6}$		

Find the exact value of the trigonometric function at the given real number.

(a)  $\sin \frac{19\pi}{6}$

(b)  $\csc \frac{19\pi}{6}$

(c)  $\cot \frac{19\pi}{6}$

Find the exact value of the trigonometric function at the given real number.

(a)  $\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$

(b)  $\sec\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$

(c)  $\tan\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$

Find the exact value of the trigonometric function at the given real number.

(a)  $\sec \frac{15\pi}{4}$

(b)  $\csc \frac{15\pi}{4}$

(c)  $\sec\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$

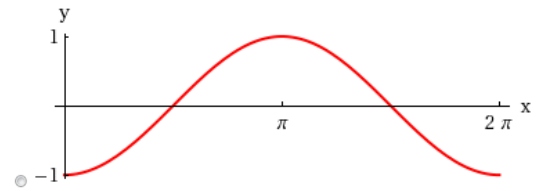
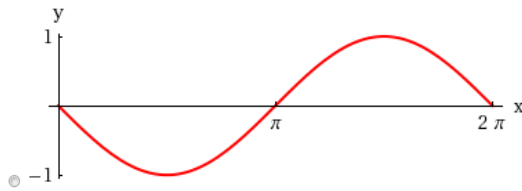
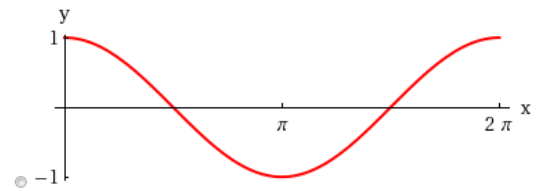
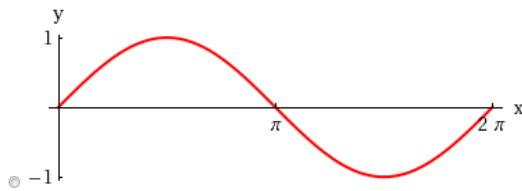
The trigonometric functions  $y = \sin x$  and  $y = \cos x$  have amplitude

and period

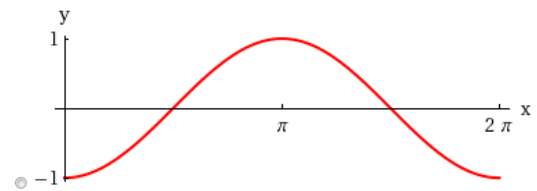
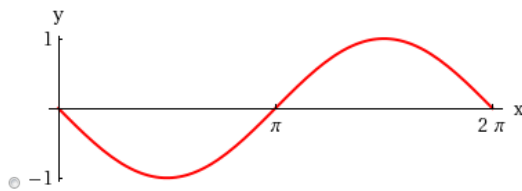
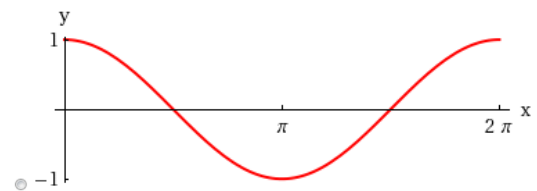
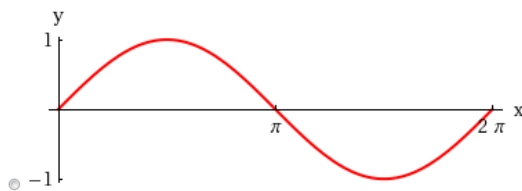
. Sketch a graph of

each function on the interval  $[0, 2\pi]$ .

$$y = \sin x$$

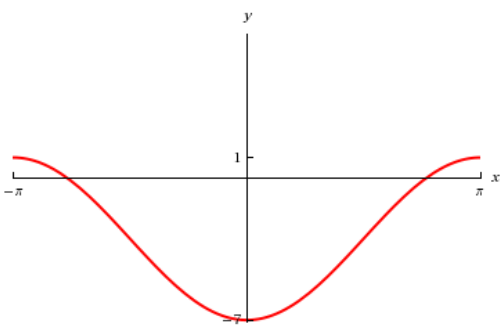
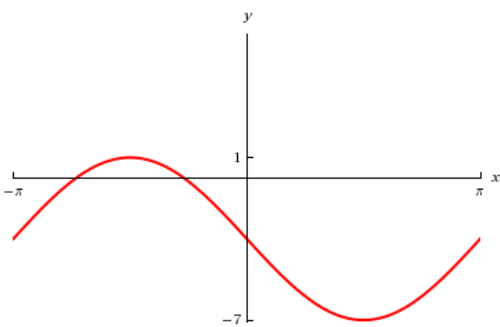
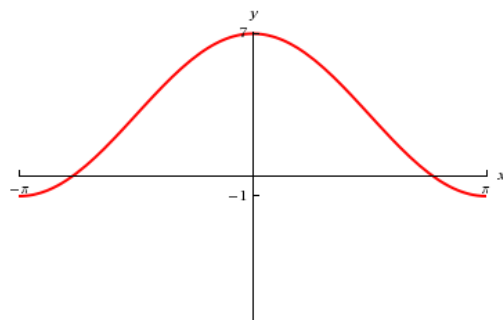
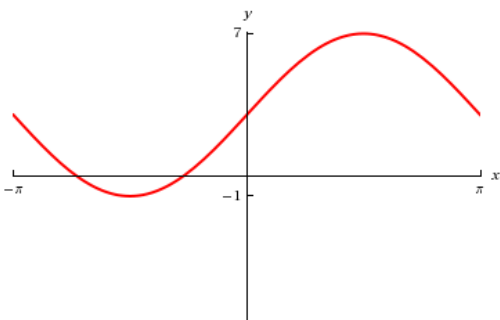


$$y = \cos x$$



Graph the function.

$$g(x) = 3 + 4 \cos x$$



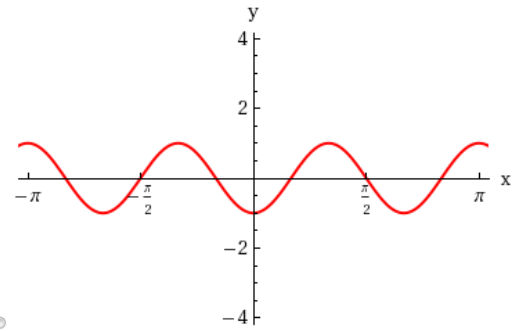
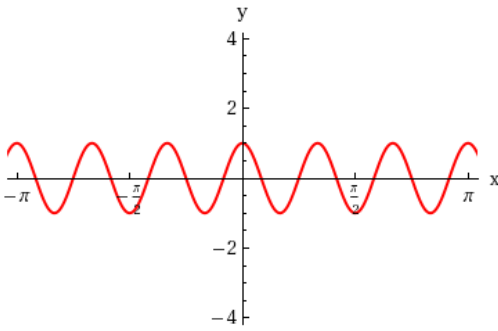
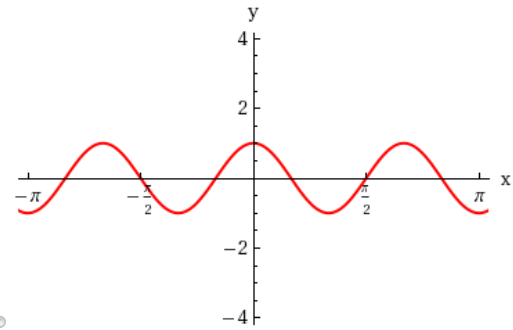
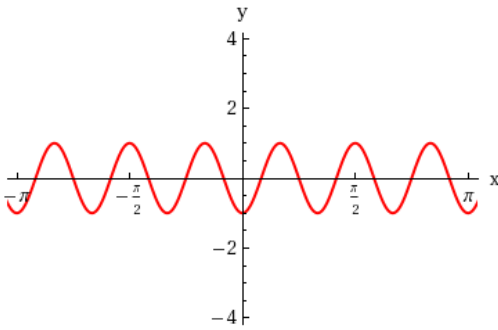


Find the amplitude and period of the function, and sketch its graph.

$$y = \cos 6x$$

(amplitude)

(period)

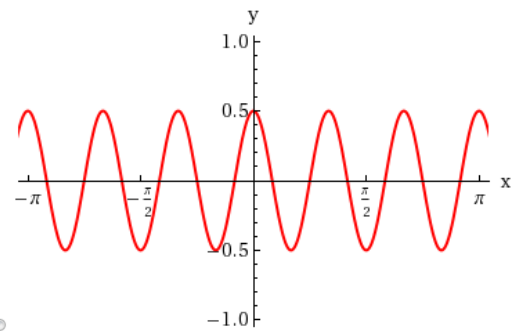
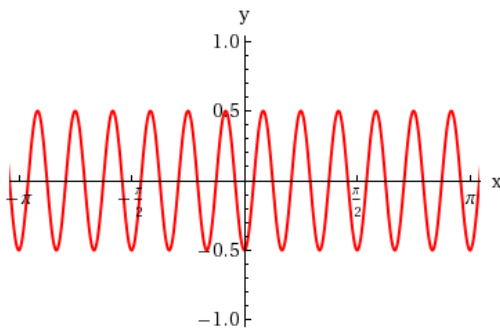
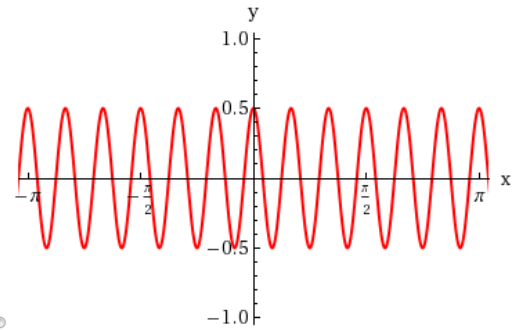
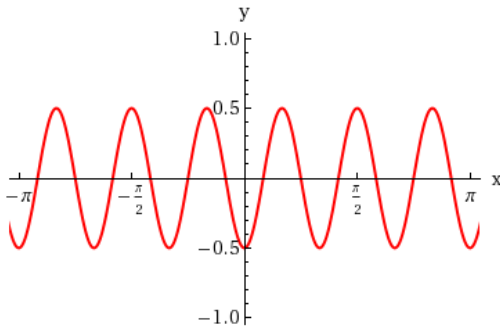


Find the amplitude and period of the function, and sketch its graph.

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \cos 6x$$

amplitude

period

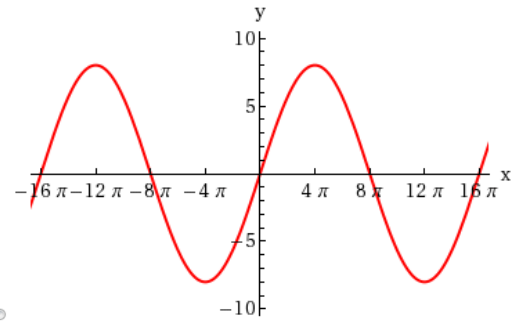
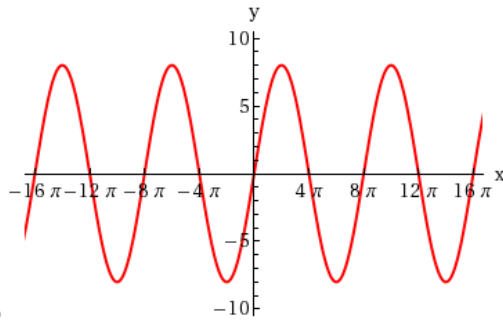
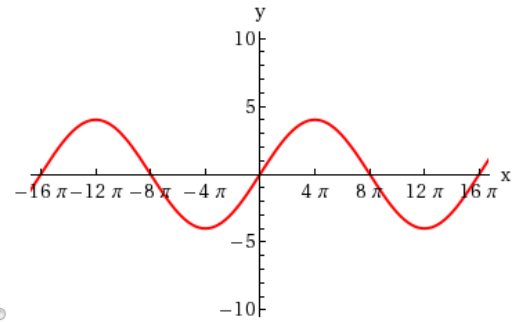
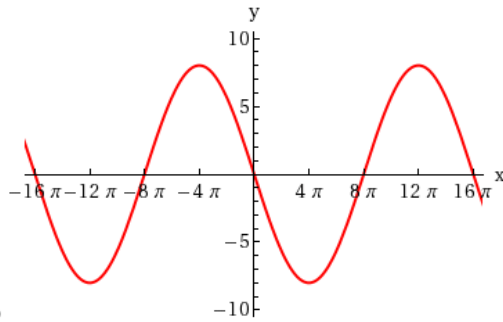


Find the amplitude and period of the function, and sketch its graph.

$$y = 8 \sin \frac{1}{8}x$$

(amplitude)

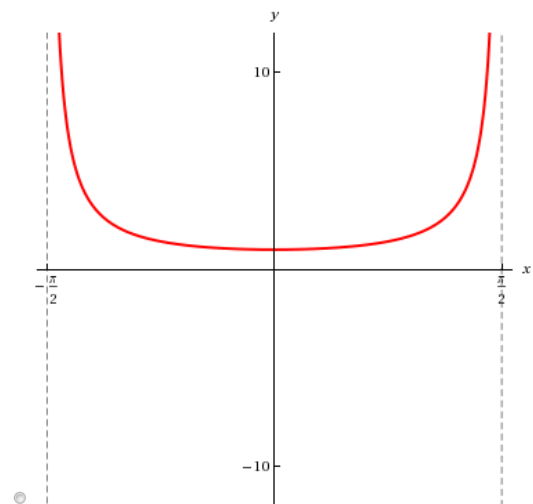
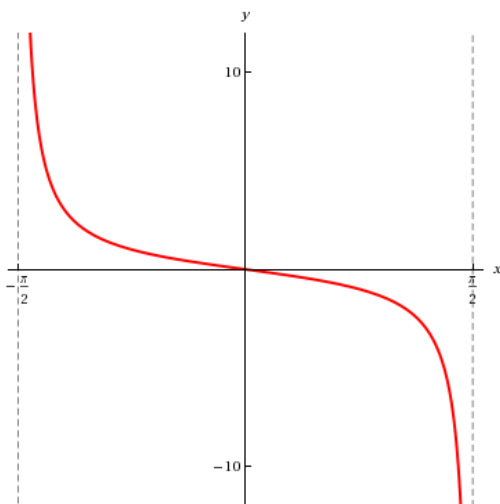
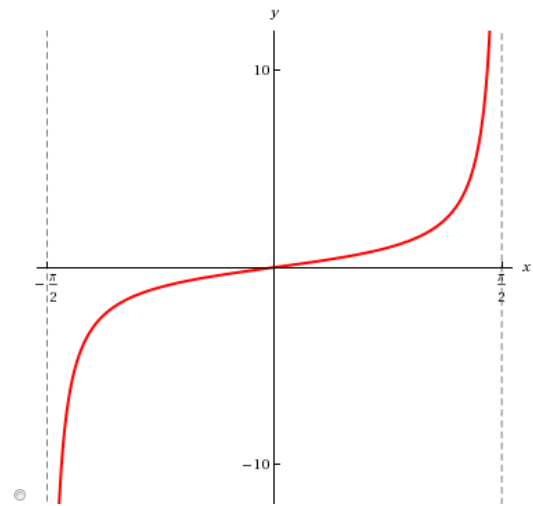
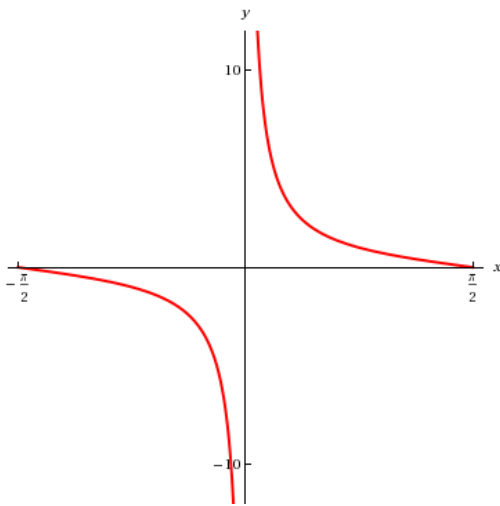
(period)



The trigonometric function  $y = \tan x$  has period \_\_\_\_\_ and the following asymptotes.

- $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$  ( $n$  is an integer)
- $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi$  ( $n$  is an integer)
- $x = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2n\pi$  ( $n$  is an integer)
- $x = 2n\pi$  ( $n$  is an integer)
- $x = n\pi$  ( $n$  is an integer)

Sketch a graph of this function on the interval  $(-\pi/2, \pi/2)$ .



The trigonometric function  $y = \csc x$  has period \_\_\_\_\_ and the following asymptotes.

- $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi$  ( $n$  is an integer)
- $x = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2n\pi$  ( $n$  is an integer)
- $x = n\pi$  ( $n$  is an integer)
- $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$  ( $n$  is an integer)
- $x = (2n+1)\pi$  ( $n$  is an integer)

Sketch a graph of this function on the interval  $(-\pi, \pi)$ .

